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## TWENTY U. S. TROOPERS REPORTED SLAIN IN SURPRISE ATTACK BY CARRANZISTAS

### REPORT UPON CLASH MAY START WAR

Washington Withholds Action Till Details Arrive. If Carranza Did It, U. S. Armies Go In

PRESIDENT STAYS LATE AWAITING WORD

But Only Mexican Version Is Yet Received. Mexican Situation Today Worst In History

(By Review Leased Wire.)  
WASHINGTON, June 21.—Reports that American and Carranza troops had clashed aroused gravest apprehension here tonight for future relations between the United States and Mexico already strained almost to the breaking point.

Officials declined to make any prophecy as to the next step of the Washington government, saying that until details of the incident had been cleared up, it could not be determined whether a crisis had been precipitated. They made no effort to conceal their anxiety, but were not ready to abandon here that an official account of what happened at Carrizal would remove the more threatening elements of the situation.

It was a deliberate attempt to back up the Carranza edict, it seems little doubt that President Wilson will accept it as an act of war and make good his word in the latest communication to the de facto government in which he said that any such attempt would be followed "by the gravest consequences."

Whatever the outcome of the official version, it was admitted on every hand that the incident in itself presented a grave menace to the continuance of friendly relations and brought the Mexican situation to perhaps the most serious stage it has assumed in the many months of uncertainty.

President Wilson remained at his office until late tonight receiving such meagre information on the subject as was available. Secretary Taft was in close touch with the war department and the White House by telephone. There was every evidence that credence was given the report of the clash and there was full realization of what it might mean. The Mexican story of the fight as given to General Bell by Consul Garcia at El Paso was forwarded to the war department by General Funston without comment. The wording of the dispatch led to the announcement by department officials that the reports had received confirmation from American sources. A complete copy, however, revealed that General Bell had no information except that given him by the Mexican consul. While it was not accepted in that form as final confirmation, officials indicated that they had no doubt some sort of clash had occurred though they did not believe the consul's report that American troops had violated their orders and made an attack.

### 250 DE FACTOS SEEN ON BORDER BELOW TUCSON

University Town Is Alarmed By Sonora Troops At Sasabe: Will Recruit Mounted Police Force

(By Review Leased Wire.)  
TUCSON, Ariz., June 21.—Advices to the sheriff's office here today reported the presence of 250 Carranza soldiers at Sasabe, on the Arizona-Sonora line, only 60 miles from Tucson. Sasabe is but a small port of entry and the presence of the force of soldiers there is unexplained. Tucson is protected by a well organized force of home guards, which is on the alert tonight and tomorrow there will be recruited a company of mounted police.

### 500 DOUGLAS MEXICANS ARE REPORTED JOINING CALLES

(By Review Leased Wire.)  
DOUGLAS, Ariz., June 21.—At least five hundred Mexicans residing in Douglas and vicinity have applied at the local Mexican consulate within the last two days to express their willingness to "die for Mexico", according to a statement made at the consulate today. They were informed that if they remained on this side of the line their best course would be to abide by the laws and remain quiet. Most of them are reported to have crossed into Mexico, however.

Arrivals from the south reported that the four pieces of Mexican artillery which had been parked at Frontiers for several months had been moved today, apparently northward. A general infantry movement was also gotten under way. The cavalry advance at Cabullona, 22 miles south of here, was reported to have been strengthened.

General P. Elias Galles and a small guard of soldiers are in Agua Prieta. It was reported today from credible sources that General Calles will continue his policy of protecting American lives and property, even should war occur. He is said to have assured representatives of American mining companies that there would be no destructions of property in any event, as every resource is needed for the support of the people of the state.

Col. A. M. Tutill, commanding the First Arizona Volunteers, was ceremoniously mustered into the regular service, this completing the regimental muster. The regiment formed a hollow square and the regimental band played patriotic selections during the ceremony.

Night surprise drills are being taken by the troops in Camp Harry J. Jones. Calls to arms are sounded at unexpected moments during the night in order to give the men practice in meeting night surprises. A regiment of cavalry and several batteries of artillery were ready for a long march within thirty minutes after the first call last night.

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### TWO BATTALIONS MANY AMERICANS ARE RUSHED TO NOGALES

Arizona Border City Fears Raid From Strong Forces Below Line. State Guards Despatched

(By Review Leased Wire.)  
DOUGLAS, June 21.—One battalion of the Arizona militia and a battalion of the Fourteenth United States Infantry were sent to Nogales, Arizona, tonight on a special train. The militia consisted of Companies I, K, L and M. The soldiers were sent in response to an appeal from citizens at Nogales.

NOGALES, Ariz., June 21.—Alarmed by persistent reports of large bodies of Mexican troops near here and other large bodies mobilizing at Magdalena, the mayor and the Nogales Board of Trade sent telegrams today to General Funston, Secretary of State Lansing, Representative Hayden, Senator Mark Smith and, finally, when no answers had been received late today, to President Wilson, demanding the immediate despatch of more troops to this vicinity.

A meeting was called tonight for the organization of a citizen's guard and patrol. A delegation of citizens also visited the local daily newspaper and requested that war bulletins be taken from the windows because of fear of their inflammatory effect. The population of Nogales, Arizona, is 66 per cent Mexican.

### ALLIES URGE CARRANZA TO BACK DOWN

Great Britain Would Soothe Irrate First Chief And Thus Protect Allies' Oil Fields In Tampico

LITTLE HOPE OF CARRANZA YIELDING

Ententes Also Insinuate German Agents Have Been Inflaming Mexicans And South Americans

(By Review Leased Wire.)  
WASHINGTON, June 21.—Some information as to what General Carranza's next step would be was expected hourly at the state department. Official advice report that the American rejection of the demand for the recall of General Pershing's troops from Mexico was under consideration today by the first chief and his cabinet.

Special Agent Rodgers who made the report was unable to forecast the action of the de facto government and threw little light on what was going on in the Mexican capital. From other sources, however, it was learned that European diplomats are exerting pressure on Carranza to prevent him from going to war with the United States. The Entente allies are particularly anxious that nothing should occur at this time to shut off the oil supplies for the French and British navies from the Tampico fields.

Malign Germans  
Allied diplomatic representatives in Mexico believe, too, that German influences have been working on Carranza in an effort to create a situation that might embarrass the enemies of the Central Powers. They have asserted that German agencies have been active in stirring up feeling against the United States not only in Mexico, but throughout South and Central America, to prevent this country from securing trade formerly controlled by German merchants.

Soothing Carranza  
It is understood that the diplomats have pointed out to General Carranza that the American note only declines to consider immediately any suggestion that its troops be withdrawn from Mexico, and that it quotes a portion of the agreement between General Scott and General Obregon, providing among other things, for the gradual withdrawal of the forces.

Another suggestion is that the dispute over border conditions could well be referred to an international commission under the treaty of 1848 between the two countries. Diplomatic officials here are known to believe that President Wilson would consider such a suggestion if he met with no interference in the meantime in his efforts to guard the American border from bandits.

The state department had no official reports on the peace-making efforts in Mexico City, although it has been informed indirectly of what is transpiring. It is believed the assurances contained in Secretary Lansing's note that the United States would make war on Mexico only if driven to it by attacks, have been repeated by Charles Wiswall, superintendent of the American Consulate.

Americans in Cananea  
Fourteen Americans yesterday morning remained in Sonora. Their arrival at the border is anxiously awaited by the members of the refugee contingent in the District at the present time and though Herr Krause, a German citizen, who arrived in Bisbee yesterday afternoon from Cananea told of absolutely peaceful conditions there, the Americans feel that the latest developments may precipitate trouble.

American Consul Simpich, at Nogales, Sonora, has been importuned to search for Charles Wiswall, superintendent of the American Consulate. (Continued on Page Five.)

### CAPTURED TROOPS SENT TO CHIHUAHUA

Mexicans Mourn For General Gomez, Who Was Killed In Clash; Was Popular

(By Review Leased Wire.)  
CHIHUAHUA, Mex., June 21.—Orders were issued by General Jacinto Trevino, commanding the Carranza army of the north, to bring the seventeen Americans captured today at Carrizal, to Chihuahua City under a heavy guard. Reports here place the entire blame for the encounter upon the American command, it being asserted that in the eight hours preceding the engagement several warnings were sent them to withdraw. The populace of the city, which remained quiet tonight, expressed much sorrow for the death of General Gomez, who was one of the youngest and most popular leaders of the de facto army.

### TRAINLOADS OF SUPPLIES ARE RUSHED TO PERSHING

Two Trains a Day And Auto Trucks Now Storing Millions Of Pounds Of Foodstuffs For Men And Horses

EXPEDITION HAS FOOD FOR 60 DAYS

Thousands Of Carranzistas Reported In Hills South Of Juarez. El Paso Is Heavily Guarded

(By Review Leased Wire.)  
EL PASO, June 21.—Shipments of supplies from Juarez to General Pershing at Casas Grandes over the Mexican Northwestern Railroad have been given added impetus in the last few days without a suggestion of interference from the Carranza authorities. Officials here see in this fact an indication that the Mexican attitude is not so warlike as it has appeared to be.

Each day has seen at least one trainload of food and supplies despatched southward. A train, which left here yesterday morning, another was loaded and departed for that point this afternoon. As a result of these activities, General Pershing has on hand supplies sufficient to maintain his full force for sixty days.

In the last two weeks the Quartermaster's Department here has gotten 2,500,000 pounds of oats and a large supply of hay to the Colonia Dublan base by way of the Mexico Northwestern. A large portion of this has gone forward since the situation became critical. The oats supply will feed General Pershing's animals for sixty days.

Hundreds More Horses.  
From the expeditionary base at Columbus, N. M., a steady stream of motor truck trains has poured south in the last few days carrying food, forage, supplies, ammunition and equipment. In addition several hundred remounts which have been concentrated here for emergency purposes, have been sent to General Pershing's cavalry troops in the last seventy-two hours.

Enemy Near Juarez.  
On the other hand, reports in El Paso that several thousand Carranza soldiers have been concentrated on the hills south of Juarez, were given color by the presence in the Mexican town of a number of strange officers who came into Juarez on horseback. Their troops are said to be living in troop trains about ten miles south of the town on the line of the Mexican National Railway. Accompanying the officers were two American negroes, both wearing Carranzista uniforms. They bore themselves as soldiers, but returned evasive answers to questions as to the antecedents, giving rise to a belief that they are deserters from General Pershing's command.

El Paso continued calm tonight. General Gen. Bell, Jr., announcing that every military preparation had been completed and urging people to remain in their homes during any possible attack.

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### Mexican Version Says 17 of Pershing's Scout Patrol Are Captured; 40 Mexicans Killed

General Bell Admits Skirmish At Carrizal, 90 Miles South Of El Paso, But Doubts If Americans Were Taken Prisoners

Casualties Not Yet Known. Mexicans Boast Machine Gun Surprised Americans Who "Started The Fight"

(By Review Leased Wire.)  
SAN ANTONIO, Tex., June 21.—Severe losses on both sides, is the result of a fight between United States troops and Mexican soldiers today at Carrizal, nine miles south of Ahumada. The Americans in the engagement were a detachment of the Tenth Cavalry, a negro organization, and a force of Carranza troops under command of General Felix Gomez, who was killed in the fight.

General Pershing had been unable to get to General Funston late tonight any report of the engagement but there appeared no reason to doubt the report from Mexican sources that a serious engagement had taken place. Instead of the tension being broken by the clash, it was keyed still higher tonight and there appeared no probability that it would be lessened until the official report from General Pershing was received or until official news of undisputed aggression by the same Mexican troops is received. General Funston said he would send to special orders to General Bell, commanding at El Paso, or to General Pershing until he had received official news.

The Mexican commander at Juarez, General Francisco Gonzales, insisted that the American commander precipitated the fight by firing on the bearers of a white flag who were moving forward to parley. A report brought to El Paso late today by an American indicated that the Americans had been led into an ambush by the use of a white flag.

The meagre details of the fight received by General Funston included the facts that General Felix Gomez, commanding the Mexicans, was among the killed, that the casualties on both sides were considerable and the intimation that the Americans had fallen back.

It was regarded as not at all improbable that already General Pershing may have taken steps to even the score. Many officers at department headquarters believed that if he had not already sent a heavy force towards Ahumada, he would do so on receipt of the news and the knowledge of the number of men he has and their conditions and state of preparedness left little room to doubt the drastic punishment he would mete out to General Trevino's troops unless ordered to hold back.

EL PASO, Tex., June 21.—American and Carranza troops fought a bloody battle today only a few hours after President Wilson's 6,000 word rebuke yesterday to General Carranza had gone forward to Mexico City. With which side victory rested is not known.

The engagement took place on the Santo Domingo Ranch near the Mexican town of Carrizal, which is nine miles southwest of Villa Ahumada, the Mexican field headquarters in northern Chihuahua. The number of dead, American or Mexican, was not definitely known here tonight, but nearly a score of General Pershing's troops are said to have been killed and the Mexicans are said to have lost more than two score. Seventeen Americans are declared by Mexican officials to have been captured and to have been hurried to Chihuahua City under adequate guard. A machine gun used by the Mexicans is thought to have done heavy execution.

The Americans engaged are thought to have been members of a troop from the Tenth Cavalry, a negro regiment, returning from a scouting trip to Guzman. The size of the Mexican force, whose commander, General Felix Gomez, was killed, is not known.

News of Clash Delayed  
News of the battle was received in Juarez early this afternoon by General Francisco Gonzales, Carranza commander of the military zone of the border. For some reason or other, General Gonzales kept the story secret until late in the afternoon, when an American, J. C. Huppel, returning to the border from the interior, brought to El Paso the news that he had seen a number of Mexican dead along the Mexican Central railroad track at Villa Ahumada, and had been told that there had been an encounter with the "gringos."

Blames Americans  
General Gonzales' first step after confirming the news was to issue a statement placing the blame on the American commander. He charged that the American troops fired first on the Mexicans and that their shots were directed at a courier who had just presented to them a request that they retire.

American army officers declared absolute disbelief tonight in General Gonzales' assertions. The opinion was expressed that if the Americans fired on the Mexicans they did so because it was necessary. General Trevino's recent warning to General Pershing not to send his troops east, south, or west of their positions was recalled.

Excitement spread in El Paso as extras were issued and the news became known. Quiet was maintained, however, in view of General Bell's frequent admonitions that his soldiers could take care of any situation that would arise. While awaiting instructions from headquarters at San Antonio, General Bell kept his entire force in readiness for instant action. In the meantime, however, word came from Juarez that all was quiet, although the news of the battle was widespread there.

At an early hour tonight the only details of the engagements received here came from the Mexican side of the river. General Gonzales said that his information was transmitted to him from Villa Ahumada by Colonel

General Gonzales said he would spend the night in Juarez, explaining that he might do more good there than on the American side.

"You can deny," he added, "that I am going to close the consulate in El Paso, for I have received no such orders."

Although the street car service from El Paso to Juarez has been frequently stopped at night when trouble looked imminent, as two nights ago, the traffic continued as usual this evening. At the international bridges there was no sign of excitement.

(Continued on Page Two.)